

GLENN SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

Great Crowds Attended the Inaugural Exercises Wednesday

CEREMONY WAS VERY IMPRESSIVE

The New Governor Made a Splendid Appearance and Was, as Usual, the Master of the Crowd.

Raleigh, Special.—Long before the arrival of the Winston train which brought Governor Glenn to Raleigh, at 12:25 o'clock, the union depot was crowded. The several bands stood in readiness. When the train came in and the gates were opened the people flooded through into the car shed and struggled for positions from which the Governor and his party might be seen. The Forest Hill Band, uniformed in olive green and gold, headed the procession, followed by the Third Regiment Band. Only one company of militia had made entrance into the railroad yard—the Maxton Guards. They had Mr. Glenn's picture pinned upon their breasts. A dozen or so Confederate veterans followed the soldiers and then came Mr. Glenn. "Three cheers for Governor Glenn!" cried Insurance Commissioner James R. Young, but the people did not catch on, and the response was faint.

The Governor occupied a carriage with his mother, a beautiful old lady who looks far younger than her years, his wife, whose fine black eyes and features indicate a resolute character, and his brother, Mr. E. T. B. Glenn, of Georgia. In the next carriage came the Governor's daughter and niece and their escorts, and behind these a procession of carriages containing prominent people. Under the exhilarating influence of martial music they proceeded to the Yarbrough, where Mr. Sherwood Higgs informed the occupants of each carriage as they alighted that the Governor's party would in a few moments resort to the capitol.

BIG CROWD AT THE CAPITOL

At the capitol, round about the Vance statue, was gathered in waiting an immense crowd. The young ladies of the Baptist University occupying the vantage ground. Just at the time appointed for the Governor's arrival there, the unsympathetic heavens began to weep and hundreds of umbrellas went up. Huddling under the shelter, the folks waited until word came that the ceremonies would be conducted in the Academy of Music.

The exercises were held at the Academy of Music. The auditorium was packed.

There was a tremendous demonstration when Governor Glenn came forward to be sworn. Dozens of Glenn flags sprang into evidence and the activity of the hats and handkerchiefs and stamping was a sight to see. This done, Governor Aycock advanced to the speaker's table. He looked over the 3,000 people and they grew quiet. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "I have the honor to present to this magnificent body of people Hon. Robert B. Glenn, the Governor of North Carolina."

Governor Glenn's speech occupied 45 minutes, beginning at 2:15. It was interrupted frequently with applause, the heartiest being when he turned to Governor Aycock and said: "The State can well say to the retiring administration, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'" When the people burst into cheering Governor Aycock's face flushed and his eyes filled with sudden tears. The next biggest applause was in the response to this: "Let us take no backward step in the education of the masses. The new Governor was in finer trim, dressed faultlessly, his voice good, and himself the master of the crowd as usual. It was touching to see the intense interest and pride with which his mother, even more than his wife and daughter leaned forward to catch every word and glanced from time to time at the crowd. She was unfortunately behind a lady with a big hat, and had to sit in an uncomfortable position in order to see her boy.

After taking the oath of office Governor Glenn proceeded with his inaugural address, of which the following is a part:

The Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, Friends and Fellow Citizens:

Four years ago, at the close of an administration that engendered bitterness between the races, and promoted riot instead of peace, the present retiring administration commenced its arduous labors, under an amendment to our organic law, far-reaching in its provisions, and untried as to its results. Enemies of the measure predicted that dire calamity would follow its enactment and enforcement, that race prejudice would be deepened, and lawlessness and disorder prevail; while its friends claimed, that by curtailing the negro's power at the ballot box, and eliminating ignorant and irresponsible blacks from participating in State and county government, order would be brought out of chaos, and peace and safety assured.

The effects of the amendment have been most beneficial. There is now no friction between the races, and our State, after bitter turmoil, stands renewed and strengthened in all matters involving its material, educational and moral welfare. Today, no one save the vicious, who desire to use the negro's vote for corrupt purposes, would willingly see the amendment repealed, and a great majority of our people, if the constitution of the United States should demand it, would rather give up a part of our representation in Congress than return to conditions that confronted us prior to its enactment.

FOUR YEARS OF PROSPERITY.

Looking backward, we see a four year era of State prosperity; for while we have had of years in the far East, race troubles and labor dissensions in

other States and know that pestilence and famine have come with ruin and death into other lands, none of these evils has troubled us, but our people, happy and contented, have been thankful for mercies received, and rejoice in their intelligent progress.

Our farm products have usually brought fair prices, enabling our farmers to pay their debts, and improve their lands. Business has generally been good, with only few failures, while great enterprises, furnishing new markets, and paying good wages, have been established in many localities.

Education has received a new impetus; law and order have been maintained, and mob law scarcely heard of. Our people are living sober, industrious lives, with work for all willing hands, so the incoming administration will have little to do but push forward along lines that have added so greatly to our wealth and improvement.

The State at large can truly say to the retiring administration, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Death only, in its natural course, has cast its shadows over us, for during these years we mourn some of our noblest and best, occupying all conditions and callings of life, and notably among them, one of North Carolina's most gifted sons, Matthew W. Ransom. Truly we can sorrow over this old man great, who as soldier, orator, statesman and citizen in war and in peace, ever stood for the defense, upholding and glory of the State he loved so well.

Looking to the future, we will not attempt in detail to map out any fixed policy for this administration, preferring to meet emergencies as they come—"sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—only suggesting certain measures that may aid in our development.

Here the Governor discussed at length the different problems that confront the State in an able and exhaustive manner, closing with these remarks directed to the members of the Legislature.

Upon you, gentlemen of the General Assembly, devolve most grave and important duties. Fresh from the people in whom our constitution vests all political power, you know their wants, and I feel that the members now sitting will be sufficiently brave, broad-minded and patriotic to meet every difficulty and overcome every obstacle that stands in the way of the uplifting and betterment of our State. Your power is truly great, and should be exercised wisely and with discretion, for you can enact, amend, suspend or repeal all laws, thus having in your keeping the weal or woe of the State.

Matters of appropriation, increase of salaries, settlement of the State's debts, amendments to school and revenue laws, a legalized primary law, the temperance and divorce questions and a stronger and more stringent vagrant law, laws to help the old Confederate veterans, these and much more, will doubtless be considered by you with patience and wisdom, and such laws enacted as public necessity requires.

As chief of the Executive Department it is made my duty to co-operate with the other branches of the State government, in all that tends to the State's welfare. With no desire to infringe upon or usurp any of the prerogatives vested in the other two branches, I will strictly adhere to my duties, and from time to time inform the General Assembly of the affairs of the State and recommend to it such measures as to me seem expedient and best. Whether the Legislature rejects or adopts my suggestions is a matter for its wisdom, but as the Chief Executive of the State I will enforce the laws you enact, and hold all who refuse to obey them to the strictest accountability. I hope to freely confer with your members at all times, and on all subjects, and I respectfully tender to you access to the papers, records or information possessed by this office, which might help in your investigations or aid in the proper enactment of laws.

Elevated by the people to the position of Chief Magistrate and loving my State devotedly, it will be my honest pleasure and desire to conserve its best and highest interest. Mistakes, I will doubtless make, and often my best endeavors may prove my worst failures; I have taken a solemn oath to perform the duty of this high office, and to keep that oath will be my one purpose and constant prayer. I feel deeply the responsibility I have assumed, and be the hearty support of all who love the State and rejoice in its success. I understand that some fear because a zealous partisan, I will prove a partisan Governor. I have little respect for a man that is not positive in his political belief, or is ashamed of his party; I am a Democrat from principle; I love my party, and will both follow and maintain its teachings, but in the discharge of my official duties, I will be the Governor of all the people of every condition, race and party. I invite honest criticism of any public acts, but I beg to remind those who may wish to aid me, that advice beforehand, aids more than censure afterwards.

Newspapers with their opportunities of acquiring knowledge and ascertaining the public will, can materially assist me by friendly suggestions and timely warnings. I, therefore, ask their help and will appreciate their kindness.

I invoke the support and prayers of all good people, and placing by reliance on the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, and asking of Him strength and guidance, I enter upon the discharge of my duties. In their proper fulfillment I solemnly pledge myself in this presence that I will do all in my power to bring peace instead of discord, progress and not disaster, good and not evil, into the hearts and homes of the generous and great people who have reposed in me this most honorable and responsible trust.

PRESENT FOR RETIRING GOVERNOR

Among the number of presents given Governor Aycock perhaps that a fine watch from the State officers moved him most. Dr. B. F. Dixon presented it in these words: "Governor Aycock, we give you this, not because you have been an ideal public officer, nor because of your services to the State, but because you are Charlie Aycock and we love you."

LAW ON CHILD LABOR

Work That is Being Done By the North Carolina Lawmakers.

Monday was a busy day in the Legislature. The following bills were introduced and referred to the committee indicated.

Graham, of Lincoln, to amend the law providing that only half fees shall be paid where no true bill is found by grand jury in Lincoln county. Referred to finance committee.

Harrison, to protect game in Halifax county. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Crisp, to incorporate Granite Falls graded school, in Caldwell county. Referred to committee on education.

Harrison, to protect consumers of barber shops. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Allen, to repeal chapter 736, laws of 1901. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Allen, to abolish office of standard keeper for Currituck county. Put on calendar.

Taylor, to regulate the fees of certain officers in Brunswick county. Committee on salaries and fees.

Stronach, to prevent misrepresentation in connection with sale of merchandise. Referred to committee on finance.

Butler, to re-establish the office of treasurer for Sampson county. Referred to committee on finance.

Graham, of Lincoln, to amend law relating to drainage in Lincoln county. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Butler, to authorize commissioners of Sampson county to pay any surplus remaining from bond fund into the county treasury. Referred to committee on finance.

Rector, to allow commissioners of Henderson county to sell real estate. Referred to committee on counties, cities and towns.

Turlington, to amend private laws of 1901, relating to bond issue and poll tax in town of Mooresville. Referred to committee on finance.

Graham, of Granville, to amend the pension law so that the minimum allowance for fourth class pensioners shall be \$20. Referred to committee on pensions.

In the Senate the following were among the bills introduced.

Eller, to amend charter of the town of Salem.

Wright, to amend section 1,027 of The Code.

Toms, bill to supply the clerk of the Supreme Court of Henderson county with certain books and have certain books rebound.

Ward, bill to amend chapter 29, public laws of 1899.

Coxe, bill to amend section 192 of The Code.

Williams, to amend chapter 28, public laws of 1904, fixing the time of holding the courts of the 10th judicial district.

On Wednesday the House and Senate attended the inauguration in a body, and but little was done in the way of legislation.

In the Senate Thursday a number of bills were introduced. The following passed second and third readings: Joint resolution, that 100 sheets of the Revised Statutes be distributed to persons in the State who will examine it carefully and make such recommendations as may be admirable to the codification committee, there being a large number of matters needing careful scrutiny, which would be difficult to give in this Legislature. The work will be laborious, exacting and far-reaching. No harm can come of it and a great deal of good may result. The second and third readings carried unanimously.

That the committee on rules make inquiry the number of and pay of the door-keepers, pages and the other employees in the Senate, and the number actually needed to do the work.

To regulate the pay of jurors in Craven county. That those jurors not chosen to serve, as in cases of special venire, be paid \$1.00 per day, this not to apply to Craven county. The bill passed second and third readings and was sent to the House without engrossment.

To abolish Neuse river in township 3, Craven county, as a lawful fence. The bill, upon objection of Mr. Scales, was referred to the committee on counties, cities and towns.

The House had about the usual run of private and local bills. The most important measure proposed so far is Cunningham's child labor bill, the full text of which follows:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Child Labor Bill.

Sec. 1. That no male child under twelve years of age, and no female child under fourteen years of age, shall be employed or work in any factory or manufacturing establishment; and no child under sixteen years of age shall be employed or work in mines in this State.

Sec. 2. No male child under fourteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any factory or manufacturing establishment unless he can read and write as hereinafter prescribed, and unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file and accessible to the Commissioner of Labor and Printing and to the county superintendent of schools, an approved age and schooling certificate as hereinafter prescribed, and keeps two lists of all such children employed therein, one on file and the other conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the building in which such children are employed, and furnishes a third list to the county superintendent of schools.

Sec. 3. The age and schooling certificate required by section 2 of this act may be approved only by the superintendent of schools of the county wherein the factory or manufacturing establishment in which the child is to be employed is situated, or by the

principal of some school in said county appointed for this purpose by such superintendent; and the said superintendent of schools (or his appointee, as aforesaid), shall have the authority to administer the oath necessary for said certificate, but no fee shall be charged therefor.

Sec. 4. No age and schooling certificate shall be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism of the child, or other religious record, or by such other specific facts as the said county superintendent or his appointee as aforesaid in his discretion may require as proof that the child named in the certificate is of the age stated by the certificate. And upon the approval of every such certificate, the superintendent (or his appointee) approving shall take a duplicate thereof, and said duplicate shall be filed in the office of the said superintendent of schools.

Sec. 5. provides a form of "age and schooling certificate," which must be sworn to.

Sec. 6. That not exceeding sixty-six hours shall constitute a week's work in all factories and manufacturing establishments of the State, and no person under eighteen years of age shall be required to work in such factories or establishments a longer period than sixty-six hours in one week; and no person under fourteen years of age shall be allowed to work in such factories or establishments between the hours of 7 p. m. and 5 a. m.; Provided, that this section shall not apply to engineers, firemen, machinists, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men, watchmen or repairs of breakdowns.

Sec. 7. Any parent or person standing in the relation of parent to any child or children that may be employed by any factory or manufacturing establishment who shall willfully misstate the age of such child or children in the age and schooling certificate above provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court. Any mill owner, superintendent or other person acting in behalf of a factory or manufacturing establishment who shall knowingly or willfully violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court; and the employing in the factory or manufacturing establishment of any male child under the age of twelve, or any female child under the age of fourteen, or the employing in mines of any child under the age of sixteen, shall be prima facie evidence of guilt under this act.

Sec. 8. The Commissioner of Labor and Printing shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to make periodical inspection, either personally or by his duly authorized agent, of the factories and manufacturing establishments within this State, with a view to ascertaining the age of the employees to be found therein, and shall make a biennial report of the factories inspected, and, if in any case he should reasonably believe that there has been a violation of this act, it shall be his duty to bring such case to the attention of the solicitor of the judicial district in which the case arises.

Sec. 10. That this act shall be in force from and after September 1, 1905.

In the House Friday a bill was introduced to restrict the sale of all poisonous drugs, requiring the prescription of a physician before they can be sold.

In the Senate Saturday a number of bills of local importance were introduced. In the House the famous Anti-Jug law had an airing. But few bills passed their final reading. The question of clerks to the committees was considered and settled.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

The Japanese hope to save some of the sunken warships at Port Arthur.

Admiral Rojstvensky's flagship was reported to have struck a rock and foundered.

It was reported in Tokio that it is proposed shortly to float a fourth domestic war loan.

Japanese are about to fortify Port Arthur, beginning the work as soon as the Russians leave.

Press men received positive information that the Russian Baltic fleet would return to European waters.

A report from General Nogt indicated that about 48,000 Russian prisoners were taken at Port Arthur.

A third Russian squadron will leave the Baltic about the end of the month to reinforce Admiral Rojstvensky's fleet.

According to a special Tokio dispatch the Japanese at Port Arthur expect to save many of the warships sunk by the Russians.

General Stoessel, in reports of December 28 and 29, told of the heavy losses of the garrison through 11-inch shells and snuff.

The announcement that General Stoessel would be court-martialed for surrendering Port Arthur caused intense indignation in Russia.

All the fortifications about Port Arthur are now in full possession of Japan. Oyama informed Kuropatkin that Port Arthur had fallen.

The Russian army below Mukden learned of the fall of Port Arthur through inscriptions on kites, which the Japanese allowed to fall in their lines. Stoessel and half of his officers were to leave Dalny under parole for Russia by way of Japan. The other half, including three generals and one admiral, preferred to be prisoners of war. Fock said he would train his troops while in captivity.

Bull Terrier as Golf Caddy.

A Lowell golf enthusiast has hit upon a novel plan for saving himself much time and exertion in finding the spheres that he loses. He was seized with the idea a few days ago while he was watching his children play with a small bull terrier that he owns. It struck him that he could train the dog to chase golf balls, and show where they were. He had a great deal of trouble teaching the dog to stand near the ball and not pick it up, but finally succeeded.

NOTED MURDER TRIAL

Defense Has Still a Number of Witnesses to Testify and It Will Be Wednesday or Thursday Before the Case Reaches the Jury.

Durham, Special.—When court adjourned this afternoon at 4 o'clock, early adjournment being taken in order to allow Judge Peebles opportunity of going up to Hillsboro on the afternoon train to spend Sunday with his daughter, the defence in the W. R. Murray homicide case was nowhere near the end of its evidence.

During the day twenty-one witnesses were examined, nine being sworn and examined this afternoon. Dr. N. M. Johnson, who appeared on the scene just at the close of the fatal fight, and who held the autopsy, was the last witness called. His examination was not completed and he will be the first one to be called Monday morning. It is now evident that the case will not end before Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The defence will not rest before some time Monday afternoon and then there will be rebuttal testimony. The State has much evidence to introduce yet. This will take until Tuesday. The argument of counsel and charge of Judge Peebles will take all of two days. That will make it late Thursday afternoon before the case can reach the jury. It may be possible to get the case to the jury by Wednesday, but not earlier than that time.

Interest in the trial of this case continues at the same high pitch as has been manifest since it was called. This afternoon the court room was packed to the doors and every attention was given to what the witnesses had to say. During the afternoon session nine witnesses testified. There was no new feature in the testimony. It was along the same line as that introduced this morning. It is understood that the defence has some twenty or thirty witnesses to introduce before the end of the trial.

The State will rely much on what these witnesses say as to the number to be introduced. It is said that the State is saving some of its best witnesses until the last. Just what there is in this cannot be learned.

Judge Peebles issued instructions that the jury be looked after and cared for, and that papers be kept from them, and that they cannot be taken to church. "If they go to church," said the judge, "the preacher may take occasion to preach on homicide or something of that sort, and it would not be right. If they read papers they will get the expression of some person, and that would have a tendency to prejudice them. Give them comforts," he said, "and allow them all the Bibles they want, but keep everything else from them and do not allow them to talk to any person."

The defendant is showing the strain under which he has been subjected since the trial began. In the court room the pays close attention to everything that is said and frequently consults with his lawyers, but he looks haggard and careworn. This afternoon while Dr. Johnson was telling of the autopsy and describing to the jury the range of the fatal bullet, the widow of the deceased, who has been present at every session of the court since the case was called, leaned over on the table in front of her and sobbed. Each day she has been attended by her sister, Mrs. Duke, the two sitting close by the lawyers for the State.

Yesterday morning the evidence given was more or less against the prisoner; today the reverse is true. The defendant's witnesses are now telling what they know about the tragedy and to sum up the progress made since the State rested its case, the defendant has shown by a large number of witnesses that the deceased pulled his pistol and shot at the defendant, missing his mark. The fearful struggle ensued, during which there were two other shots. Then the final struggle and the last shot, this being while both men had hold of the pistol. From this evidence the fatal shot was more of an accident than otherwise.

Destructive Fire at Apex.

Fire Saturday at Apex destroyed a number of buildings, and also the plant of the Apex News. The damage was very heavy. The loss has not been fully determined, but will fall heavily upon the sufferers.

Drunken Negro Shot Fatally by a Young Wilmingtonian.

Wilmington, Special.—Tom Black, a drunken negro painter, who made an assault with a knife upon a crowd of young white men whom he met on the sidewalk across the railroad, was shot and fatally wounded early Saturday by Herbert L. Peterson, a young engineer of this city. The negro has a ball through his lung and is lying at the hospital, not expected to live through the night.

Tarboro Mill Burned.

Tarboro, Special.—The planing mill of the Tar River Lumber Company, together with all the machinery, with a quantity of dressed and undressed lumber, were destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. The building was a mass of flames when the firemen first discovered the fire, and nothing could be done except to save the other parts of the mill from destruction. This is the second loss by fire which the mill has sustained recently.

Safe Blowers at Hamlet.

Hamlet, Special.—Saturday night the stores of A. S. Cowan, Land & Pegram and C. V. Williams & Co. were entered and the safes in each of the two former establishments blown open. The safes were wrecked by the force of the explosions and the safe-blowers secured \$20 in each instance. Nothing was taken from Williams & Co's store and the safe was not touched, though it contained \$150. There is no clue to the robbers.

TAR HEEL NEWS IN NOTES

Many Newsw Items Gathered From all Sections.

General Cotton Market.

Middling	7.00
New Orleans, quiet	6 1/2
Mobile, easy	6 1/2
Savannah, quiet	7.00
Baltimore, quiet	7 1/2
New York, quiet	7.10
Boston, quiet	7.15

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Middling	6 1/2 @ 7
Tinges	6 to 6 1/2
Stains	5 to 5 1/2

Governor Glenn's Appointments.

Governor Glenn's first official act was to sign the commission of Thomas R. Roberts as Adjutant General. Other commissions issued follow: To Quartermaster General Macon and W. E. Garry, his assistant; Chief Engineer Ludlow; Commissioner General Gallert and his assistant, Wescott Robertson, B. H. Kirkpatrick and John H. Andrews; and Assistant Adjutant General Alfred Williams. It is understood that George L. Peterson, of Clinton, will be paymaster general, and that Mr. Hankins, who is a member of the Legislature, will be his assistant. Adjutant General Robertson today enlisted ex-Adjutant General Royster as a private in Company E, Third Regiment, Oxford. There will be a number of military commissions issued to-morrow. Governor Glenn said he would recommend to the penitentiary directors the re-appointment of Superintendent Mann and would specially request that they make it.

Five New Corporations.

The Secretary of State has issued the following certificates of incorporation yesterday: To the Williams-Little Grocery Company, of Wilson, N. C. The purpose of the corporation is to do a general mercantile business. The total authorized capital stock is \$25,000. May begin business when \$500 is paid in. The incorporators and shareholders are John T. Williams 12 1/2 shares, F. M. Williams 12 1/2 shares, J. H. Little 25 shares, J. B. Priver 25 shares.

To the Franklin-Martin Company of Fayetteville, N. C. The object of the corporation is to carry on a general pharmaceutical, medicinal, and chemical business.

The total authorized capital stock is \$25,000. Will commence business on \$5,000.

The incorporators and shareholders are C. E. Franklin 24 shares, A. E. Martin 24 shares, J. Vance McGowan 2 shares.

To the Lenoir Bottling Works of Lenoir, N. C. The objects of the incorporation are to manufacture soda water, cider, vinegar, ginger ale and all other soft drinks. The authorized capital stock is \$10,000. Will commence business when \$2,500 is paid in. The incorporators and shareholders are R. D. Latta 80 shares, Walter S. Covington 10 shares, E. Bryan Jones 10 shares.

To the Royal Printing Company, of Salisbury, N. C. The object of the corporation is to do a general printing business. The total authorized capital is \$10,000. Will commence business when \$5,000 is paid in.

The incorporators and shareholders are G. M. Royal 14 shares, E. C. Arey 18 shares, J. B. Doub 18 shares.

To the Salisbury Drug Co., of Salisbury, N. C. Object of the corporation is to do a general drug business. The authorized capital stock is \$3,000 with privilege to increase to \$5,000. The incorporators and shareholders are G. W. Wright 10 shares, E. W. Barnes 10 shares, W. B. Williams 10 shares.

Dead Hand on Jug.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Mr. C. C. Inman, a prominent farmer of Westfield, Surry county, left home on Monday, January 2, and his body was found this week in a tobacco basement a few miles from his home. Mr. Inman left home with a jug, and went directly to a still house several miles away. He had the vessel filled with whiskey, from which he is said to have drunk freely. When found one hand was upon one handle of the jug. He leaves a wife and fifteen children.

Man Seriously Burned.

Henrietta, Special.—Robert Beason, of Gaffney, S. C., visited his uncle, James Beason, near Henrietta Sunday. Some time after midnight, his clothing caught fire in some way, not known. He called for help, but before any one could get to him, he was seriously burned. In his efforts to put out the flames he laid down on the bed in the room with another young fellow, who awoke to find the bed on fire.

North State News.

The trial of W. R. Murray for the killing of his uncle begun in Durham Thursday.

The Grand Lodge of Masons was adjourned on Wednesday after the newly elected officers were installed. The city of Raleigh entertained the body in a handsome manner.

Mr. G. W. Hinshaw, one of the largest stockholders in the North Carolina Granite Corporation, received a telegram stating that his company had just been awarded the contract to furnish stone for a new residence in Cincinnati at a cost of \$80,000. The granite corporation now has \$250,000 worth of contracts on hand.

The bill of Senator Scales, of Guilford, authorizing an increase of the salaries of Supreme and Superior Court judges, will go before the Senate Committee on Salaries and Fees and Senator Scales is confident that the committee will return it favorably to the Senate. The bill was introduced by Mr. Scales on Wednesday, the first day of the Legislature, and would increase the salary of the Chief Justice to \$4,500, the Associate Justices to \$4,000, and the Superior Court judges to \$3,500 with an allowance of \$500 for traveling expenses.